GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1893.

NO, 19

# ORGAN GIVEN AWAY! MINORITY REPORT.

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CITIZENS OF INCALLS BRING SUIT AGAINST DEPUTY MARSHALS.

For Damages Caused by Flying Bullets During the Fight with the Daltons. Train Robbers at Marlow. Tem Iving Located,

galls, which gamed quite a name as a movas proves how groundless these rendezvo's for bandles are out for coarges of an attempt to oust Speed the stuff in large, july chunks. When before he has had full opportunity to the battle between the l'uited States make good his claims are. deputy marshals and the Dalton gang. It is thoroughly understood by those

were responsible for the destruction be sifted to the bottom. and damage done. As a result suits. There has been much speculation to a wind and those of his deputies who Brooks will succeed his chief. against in the noted light by the citi-

Yesistony toorning at Marlow it C. B. Hunt Shows Up the Gay Prosecutor was interest that obstacles were poace from the traval for the purpose of Mariow and their Spines, but was practices: formulately discovered a temoved by a freight brain. Year is four suspicious for the control of that an according work and to rob the train. The soal is and train was held at Chickesha for the north-

Soverni interviews have been held

Oklahoma, says a Washington dis-

While great pressure has been brought to bear to procure Speed's removal by people in Oklahoma, one whose recommendations have great weight with the administration has insisted that Speed be not removed until be had full opportunity to convist Democratic officials whom he had THEY WANT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS charged with crookedness in connection with the opening of the strip. In these suggestions it is known that the officials of the interior department

It has been published broadcast by Republican newspapers that a desperate attempt had been made to oust Speed before he could present his complaints to the grand Jury. The action The people of the little town of In- of those interested in securing his re-

of notorious bandits occurred at that who have taken the pains to find out place in September last four or five that the interior department officials citizens were wounded by stray bull have been more deeply interested in and much property was destroyed and exposing crookedness which mighthave been indulged at the time of opening As the deputy marshals were the at- than any other officials of the governtacking party, the citizens believe they ment, and have insisted that the affair

for damages aggregating \$50,000 have over speed's successor. It is believed been brought against the United States here that Assistant District Attorney

## MORE SPEED FRAUDS.

in the True Colors.

The following letter explains itself. derawing the express train between It reveals more of Speed's damnable

held at Chickesha as a the north-bound came safely through. A number of deputy marshy and possements had been collected as came down with the train, but the whole affair proved to have been a faise alarm, as no attempt was made to hold up the train.

Thomas King, allas Mrs Mandis, has been located, it is alleged, in the Sag and Fox country. She did not escape with Deputy Sheriff Hall, as alleged, but went away alone. She is said to be at the ar the Sac and Fox agency trying to squeeze "payments" from the Indians.

WHY SPEED REMAINS.

Fall Oppositely that I, Chas. B. Hunt, but the north-bound content of Okishona to the circuit court of Okishona to the case and he refused to go or send any one to lok after it and it was alleged, but went away alone. She is said to be at the ar the Sac and Fox agency trying to squeeze "payments" from the lindians.

WHY SPEED REMAINS.

Fall Oppositel the manufactures of box of the men at the content of Okishona to the mile the second trial came on I was drawn mine, and they are as follows: He did not want to prosecute C, W. Garland's witness in my contest case that the sac and fox agency the large the manufacturers who are to be compensated to the first case.

Fall Opposite of Crookedness.

Several intervals of Crookedness.

Several intervals of Crookedness.

Farm to Lease.

Farm to Lease.

Farm to Lease.

with the Attorney-General during the land on Deep Fork, fenced well, thirty past few days by persons interested in scres broke, house, etc. Call at removing District Attorney Speed of LEADER office.

VIEW OF THE REPUBLICANS ON THE TARIFF COMMITTEE.

The Report Prepared in Most Part by Ex-Speaker Reed-Says the Wilson Bill Has All the Faults of the McKinley Act and None of Its Victues-Important Features

of the Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 72 -The report

The first part of the report discussing the bill generally was prepared by ex-Speaker Reed. The other members a cheat on the price is a cheat on the duty

rens should always be kept in mind during the discussion.

Had the committee in making what the chairman on the floor of the house called a political pill followed the piain, uncompromising declaration of the party which they represent and abolished protection, giving us a tariff for reverse only our task in commenting upon the result of the committees affors would have been more simple. The full would then have been more simple. The full would then have been a straightforward manly attempt to carry out nedges, and would have placed in based two great principles and have led to a clear and comprehensible discussion. So far however has the committee departed from the demands of the national convention, we should have been much tempted to borrow a phrase from their own pattlerm and lesignate the full as a cowardly makeshift, were it not that the results have been already too serious for mere epithets.

The Wilson Tariff Bill Criticland.

The Wilson Tariff Bill Criticised.

Such a phrase even thus canctioned, would be out of place in a discussion which involves so much importance to all classes of citizens it still however, remains a fact that the bill presented can in no way be justified by people chaiming to have obtained possession of all branches of the government upon a distinct promise which they now as distinctly repudiate. If it should be said these poulse, solomnly made on a yea and hay vote after full discussion were not intended for action then the breaking of the piedless has the additional disadvanta e of premeditation. If subsequent events and they have be a minerous chough and weighty chouch to fartle the country, have convined the committee that the Democratic platform is as atterly wron and indefensible as history will know it to be it on it is a great mistorium to this country that the committee aid not have the country that the committee aid not have the country that the committee who it is great mistake.

But the committee, instead of praceeding in laiming to have obtained possession of all

the shock of its great initialite.

But the committee, instead of proceeding in its great work of abolishing protection and preserving the people from the load of taxation which they have always averred was the result of protection, has presented a till which is only another fariff timerine bill, the like of which has disturbed the conditions of business so many times the last thirty years. It is a great instortane that such is the case, for had the till been for revenue only, in the only sense possible for that term the people of this country might have seen at one grance whether they desired the one policy or the other and the question might have been setted once for all and the country might have extained to that repose stability and certainty which our business presperity so much needs.

This other and fresher plan has all the faults which the framers of this bill charged upon the old and very few of its virtues. It is open to all the derisive and harsh epithets with which the breasent system used to be over whelmed. It taxes the people with tarariff tax it creates, or rather proposes to maintain, what they used to call privile od casses, and is defined by its authors by arguments and expressions strangely like those which they used so freely to denounce. A manufacturer is told the duty will protect him and its claims are listened to on that basis and are argued for him on that basis and are argued for him on that basis just as it the brave da s of old.

The homocratic district atterney of the Northern district of New York counts down as he had a right to, and declares that from a prote tion standpoint barley and mait cannot go toucher under the same ad valorum, and promptly the committee raised the tariff taxes from 25 per per cent to 34 to protect the manufacturer, although it must lessen the revenue. So with the c se of boards, planed ton used and grooved, and although the lumber passes in the same plant from the saws to the planers, the work of the men who manage the saws is unprotected, while the wirk of the men at the planes is shielded by the tariff. These are but instances of corrections made where the car of the committee could be had and are keys to the point of the committee could be had and are keys to the point are keys to the notions on which the bill was formed.

The new plan also involves a new method of encouraging manufacturers by giving them what are called free raw materials so that

raising revenue. They are placed there to encour see manufacturers who are to be compensated for any loss in the market by the markets of the world, where they will have a chance to struggle with the cheaper labor of the Oid World with whatever carryy they may have left after the struggle at home with that same cheap labor, let into our markets by a lower tariff, which does not give us the compensation of a larger revenue.

All the objections so often arged by the Demograte arminst the existing system be robbery, as these men have reiterated and relievated, the proposed system is precisely the same it is true the consumer will no ion or pay tribute to the Western farmer for the woll but New England and other manufacturers are still authorized to lay tribute on the people of the United States who must pay so these men have always said 30 and is percent to the minutacturer on every yard of woolens and worstells, while the country will only receive by way of revenue, a lessened som, unless increased importations signalize the death of American production.

The doetrine of the Democratic platform that protection is repherey and should be abolished as comprehensible and sturdy. The new movement on behalf of mit aled and sporadic robbery is contrary alike to good morals and public faith.

Whatever can be said of the people of the United State, nothing can be more truly said than that the distribution of the proceeds of inited labor and capital has been more even a dar than anywhere eise on earth. There have been great accumulations of capital necessary for the world, a development all over the universe, but in the United States this has been eight graphical by the nearest approach to general distribution for the people of the United States this has been eight planted by the nearest approach to general distribution that the world is even have been great accumulations of capital necessary for the world is development all over the universe. But in the universe that the world is even on the proceeds of the people of the

which the unprotected'h fastr es, taken a'one, would have given us as a people.

Protection has established the clusters of great manufacturing and working centers which have given radironals the possibility of existence, which no scattered population could ever have created. The railronals which these great manufacturing towns and their need of transportation of freight have built are sources of enjoyaide wealth which are not confined to the protected industries, but are spring through all the business of the United States and impre to the comfort and impriness of the people.

spread through all the business of the United States and inner to the comfort and impliness of the people.

It in the United States there are hi her wages and a higher cost of capital there most be such barriers a ain t goods from abroad as will equalize these il hier costs are the product of the United States cannot be sold except at a loss. Sales at a loss cannot he sold except at a loss. Sales at a loss cannot last lon.

Our goods are now met by foreign goods on our own shores at a price made up of raw materials plus labor and plus the present rates of tariff on very nearly equal terms. If the tariff element be lowered inch something must be lowered on our side, and in the last analysis it will be labor and capital. In the low ran the loss of capital size a loss of labor, for capital employs labor and less capital sets no machinery in those We must then meet the reduction of price of foreign goods which are our competitors, by reduction of the price of labor.

Ad Valorem Dutles.

Ad Valorem Duties.
An ad valorem duty, as the same imp of the minority members of the ways one which varies according to prices. If prices and means committee on the tariff bill but unfortunately prices are very much mathematically prices. ters of opinion on which honest men may differ much and rogues much more Inasmuch as the duty depends on the price.

of the minority, Messrs. Burrows, Payne. Daizell, Hopkins and Gear, prepared the portion of the report dealing with special features. The report says:

The most surprising thing about this bill, which we will treated in detail somewhat later, is the fact that this proposition to raise the revenue will lower the revenue of 1852 which was only \$2,000,000 below the revenue of 1852 which was only \$2,000,000 above our expenses. This and the other fact that by this till the large-port of it is bergere of tax alon is transferred from forci, here and brought to our own citizens should always be kept in mind during the discussion.

Had the committee in making what the chairman on the flow of the boxes only the provening of the second and the chairman of the store of the committee in making what the chairman on the flow of the boxes called a

Canada and the United States. As to the future relations between Canada and the United States it perhaps would not be those who believe that what they think is the manifest destiny of this continent is one nation and one market and one development. Those who have thought in their minds as to the bill will see how little this till, compared with existing law, conduces to that end. Those on the other hand who look upon the Dominion simply as another nation will be surprised to see how freely is accorded to her privileges and opportunities in dero atton or those of our own citzens privilege and opportunities for which the bominion would be shall to give ample and another excessions. By this till they will, without money and without price, receive them.

Against the consideration of such a bill making such a deficit and leaving it unaccounted for the minority vainly protested when the bill was inid before the committee. Who would dare if of sound and statesmanille mind, to make a defleti of \$7000,000 and billindly vote it, with no plan in sight to meet the expenditures? That same protest we make to the house and to the country. The bill ought not to be reported without the internal revenue bill which is to make up the deciency.

Important Features Treated Of. The following are the important features of the subject treated of specially by the minorisymembers of the ways and means committee:

ble It proposes to destroy at a blow the preat industry of wool growing, which now ranks as seventh in the value of its products amont the several branches of activations and which has heretofore been recognized as an agricultural product deserving and requiring projection under every administration and by every tariff act since that of May 21 184. Noth a short of the total destruction of this important industry can be counted upon as the consequence of placing both wool and mutton on the free list. The bill deals with the wool monufacture in terms scarcely less radical than those accorded the wool growing industry, upon which it so largely depends. Having sacrificed over \$40,000 per annum of rovenue to the vagary of free trade, the tariff till for recente only proposes to affect another larger of our ended on the serious reduction to the duties on ply from That duty now is \$6.72 per ton. The duty proposed is \$2.5 per ton. a lower tariff than was ever before proposed on this article. That suggested by the Mills bill was \$5 per ton under the tariff of 1846 the duty was \$5 per cent. As vaccem.

There are two provisions in the bill which when brought side by side disclose in a significant way its sectional character. Hoop or band iron or steel burs carry an ad valorem of \$0 per centum, "except as otherwise provided for."

The otherwise provided for has reference to ties of iron or steel burs carry an ad valorem of \$0 per centum, except as otherwise provided for.

The otherwise provided for has reference to ties of iron or steel for baling cotton, shich are placed on the free list.

Under the existing law the duty on tin plates is \$2 cents per pound. The duty at first proposed by the committee was 40 per cent ad valorem in this been chain ed to a specific duty. It will be observed that the proposed duty is cent per pound less than that of the present inw. This means a severe blow to an enterprise which, under existing conditions might safely be reduced but the proposed duty of 25 per cent advalorem is indefensible. ranks as seventh in the value of its product This other and fresher plan has all the faults

The Sugar and Cotton Schedules. In harmony with the doctrine of protection, the Pifty first congress deemed it their duty the Fifty drat congress accounts it that days to give protection to the growers of came, beet and sorghum sugar by way of bounty. The bounty provided by the law of 1890 was in the nature of a contract made by congress with to come from the senate. The tellers each and all persons who should engage in the in the meantime vainly tried to secure nature of a contract made by congress with each and all persons who should engage in the production of cane, beet or sor, kims sucar of certain saccharine stren th which should under that contract receive the bounty provided for by the appropriation from the treasury. Under the provisions of this understanding large amounts of money have been invested and a larger amount of sugar has been produced in the United States during the past three years than in any similar number of years before in our history. Especially is this the case with beet su ar.

The cotton manufactures schedule in the bill shows the same inconsistency and a lack of knowledge on the pirt of the frances of the bill on the introcacles of the industry that has marked the pre-paration of the other schedules in the bill. It is an important industry, not only in the New England, but has become such in the Southern. Middle and Western states as well. In New England, but has become such in the southern. Middle and Western states as well. In New England, but has become such in the southern states appreciate the benefits of protection in this industry, at least, its people and distribute annually among them the sum of \$40.00.54!.

That the Southern states appreciate the benefits of protection in this industry, at least, is manifest from the fact that 7, despeople and employment in 25 cotton mills, and there is paid to them annually the sum in round numbers of \$8,980.00. The import duties imposed under existing law is scarcely sufficient to protect. American labor and capital from heavy importations from England.

The Coul and Plate Gluss Schedules.

the people of the United States who misst pays to these men have always said, 30 and 45 per cent to the maintacturer on every yard of woolens and worsteds, while the country will only receive by way of revenue a leasurement of the most amaring propositions of the death of American production.

The doctrine of the Domecratic platform that protection is robbery and should be abolished as comprehensible and sturdy. The new movement on behalf of mut ated and apporadic robbery is contrary alike to good merals and public faith.

Whatever can be said of the people of the Entited State, nothing can be more truly said than that the distribution of the proceeds of indiced labor and capital has been more sore in a dair than anywhere see on earth. There have been great accumulations of capital me cassars for the world see of surface and in the contract in the first support of the information of the proceeds of indiced labor and capital has been more sore in a dair than anywhere see on earth. There have been great accumulations of capital me cassars for the world see of the proceed of the process The Coal and Plate Glass Schedules.

# STATEHOOD BILLS

SIDNEY CLARK AND OTHERS NOTIFIED FOR ACTION.

The Committee on Statehood will Resome Work on the Okiahama Measure on danuary 15 Congress Adjourns for the Holidays.

committee on territories has made preliminary arrangements for the consideration of the territorial admission bills. Sub-committees for the investigation of the various questions involved in connection with the several bills were appointed, and included Messrs. Bate, Hill and Hansbrough on Oklahoma, Chairman Faulkner was authorized to address a letter to Sidheard on the 15th of January on the admission of Ohlahoma.

It is claimed that the committee yielding to the friends of statehood, has agreed to an amendment whereby the Indian Territory is to be included in the state of Oklahoma. They may be opposition to this but it is pretty certain to win.

Congress adjourned to-day for the holiday recess.

### Congress Lays Off.

Washington, Dec 22 - The Hawaiian matter figured prominently in the last session of the house before the holiday recess. Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Blair each offered a resolution, the former calling on the secretary of the navy for instructions whereby the admiral in charge of the navy forces at Honolulu was placed under the command of Commissioner Blount and the warrants therefor; the latter instructing the foreign affairs committee to investigate the questions of fact relative to the Hawaiian revolution. The substitute for the Hitt and Boutelle resolution was also presented by the chairman of the foreign affairs committee. Debate on each of the resolutions was avoided by the prompt ac tion of the speaker in referring them.

Before adjournment Mr. Wilson gave notice that the debate on the Wilson bill would begin the day of the reconvening of congress and Mr. Mc Creary also informed the house that within ten days after meeting two of the Hawaiian resolution reported

by the foreign affairs committee When the morning hour expired General Wheeler moved to go into committee of the whole on the New Mexico statehood bill.

Mr. Pence of Colorado wanted to include the Okiahoma bill in the motion, but Mr. Wheeler exclained the touse was acting in pursuance of a special order that could not be amended save by unanimous consent.

Mr. Pence, however, was not satis-fied, and demanded tellers on the motion. While the tellers were still at their place Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent that the motion be considered as carried, and be so amended that as soon as the New Mexico bill is disposed of the Oklahoma bill be taken up. Mr. Hicks, Republican, of Pennsyl-

vania objected. A few minutes later Mr. Springer again submitted his request.
"I object," said Mr. Wilson, "in the

interest of public business."
Mr. Springer offered to exclude the revenue legislation, but Mr. Hicks re-

Mr. Wilson then gave notice that on the day congress reconvened after the holidays he would call up the tariff

The house waited patiently for an hour for the adjournment resolution a quorum on Mr. Wheeler's motion to go into committee of the whole on the New Mexico bill. The tellers then reported that the vote on this motion stood 141 to 0. In making the report General Wheeler called attention to the fact that the Republicans bad refused to vote, 130 of the 141 votes being the votes of Democrats. A moment later the president's clerk announced his approval of the deficiency hill, and then at 3:15, upon motion of Mr. Holman, the house adjourned for the holiday recess antil January 3, 1894.

### SUB-COMMITTEE'S APPOINTED. Senate is Making Preparations to Consider Statehood Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The senate committee on territories hold a meet ing yesterday which was devoted to making preliminary arrangements for the consideration of the territorial admission bills. Sub-committees for the consideration of the various questions involved in connection with the several bills were appointed as follows Utah-Faulkner, Bate, Platt.

Arizona-Hill, Call, Davis. New Mexico - Blackburn, (Cal.) Shoup. Oklahohoma - Bate, Hill, Hans-

brough. MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. Basis of Bulletin Almost Completed by

the Census Bureau. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 - Marriage and divorce forms the basis for a bulletin almost completed by the census bureau. It shows the conjugal condition of the people of each state by totals, without entering into unim-portant details, as has been done in many of the former bulletins. It will consist of about twenty pages, or about 20,000 words. It was complied in the population division, and is ex-

pected to be issued in a few weeks For Rent. A fine suite of office rooms. Address R., LEADER office,



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We are here also, with a stock of shoes appropriate for the season. Don't ney Clark of Oklahoma City, informs be out of season, and when your feet say shoes, you must take the shoes of take cold. A cold may easly cost a whole winter's income, while a pair of our shoes cost only a moderate sum. The demands of your feet are always labelled "immediate" and don't admit of delay. If our stock doesn't interest you, then you haven't discovered yet that you and your feet are partners Stand by your feet, or you wont be able to stand on them. Don't stand or eremony either but come at once and stand for the winter in a pair of our shoes, then you'll stand well, and your understanding can be relied on perfectly

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Warwick, the Road King, the Telegram, the Telephone, the Courier, the
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E. H. KNAUSS, Manager.

